

HOUSE WORKS HARD TO END ITS LABORS

Many Important Bills Passed, and the Docket Nearly Cleaned Up.

READING CLERKS PLAY OUT

So Many Roll-Calls That Mr. Chaney Has to Come to Their Aid.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Working under heavy pressure, with a single eye to adjournment at the earliest possible moment, the House to-day disposed of a great amount of business. Early in the session it became manifest that a better spirit of feeling obtained between the minority and majority, and in consequence several bills were permitted to be passed by unanimous consent.

It developed when the House recessed to-night that the roll had been called 228 times since Congress convened. Prior to March 30th, when the Democratic filibuster began, it had been called but fifteen times. The innumerable calls since then brought about to-day a temporary breakdown on the part of the two reading clerks, and Representative Chaney, of Indiana, who has a voice of good carrying quality, volunteered his services in that work, which proved satisfactory. The sum total of the day's business was as follows:

The conference reports on the sundry bill and the pension appropriation bill were agreed to, thus sending those measures to the President for signature, and leaving only the general deficiency and military academy appropriation bills to be considered in order to complete the disposition of the great supply measures of the government.

The conference report on the District of Columbia child labor bill also was agreed to, and the following bills were passed: Amending the navigation laws; removing the discriminations against native officers of the Porto Rico provisional government of infantry; granting title to a cemetery in Dubuque, Ia., to the archbishop of that city; authorizing the sale of unallotted lands of the Spokane Indian reservation; encouraging the development of coal deposits in Alaska; and prescribing penalties against the sale of clothing and government property to soldiers.

An omnibus judicial bill, providing among other things for additional Federal judges for Alaska, Hawaii and New Mexico; the bill revising and making more liberal the Dick military law; and several purely local to the District of Columbia.

The omnibus bill, relating to the disposition of the public lands, was sent back to conference. After a debate of an hour and a half the project for a reduced Hall of Representatives was defeated by a large majority.

Senate Merely Kills Time.—An effort to amend the bill by gildy tactics without making progress on any legislation except that involved in conference reports was the chief occupation of the Senate to-day, under the leadership of Mr. Aldrich. The attempt was not successful. The net result in the Senate was the adoption of the conference report on the sundry bill.

After spending about three hours in the reading of Mr. Saturday's Journal and in other tactics, the Senate proceeded with the consideration of the government liability bill. Senator Smith, of Michigan, opposed the bill, and declared that he did not want to see the government become an insurance company.

Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, suggested that it was evident that the occupation of a Senator was regarded as hazardous, because, following the death of any Senator, his salary is voted by his representative.

Mr. Depew believed the labor organizations would be able to protect themselves and insure their members against any wrong, if their cases were determined by the Department of Commerce and Labor, instead of by a court.

Senators Foraker and Rayner both insisted that the proposition in the bill to have the Secretary of Commerce determine the contributory negligence in the case of an accident involved a judicial function, which could not constitutionally be determined by a Cabinet officer.

Senator Nelson in reply, declared that no more judicial function was involved in the bill, giving the Secretary of Commerce and Labor power to determine that question than was exercised by the Commissioner of Pensions in determining the amount of pension to be allowed claimants.

In the case of the claims provided in this bill there was no right to recover, and that right as given by the legislation was merely a gratuity, and its determination could not be regarded as a judicial question.

Mr. Beveridge resorted to some tactics to keep the Senate in session to consider his bill. Mr. Hale, amid laughter, remarked that "there are some things the Senate can do without the Senator from Indiana," and in-

DR. TALKS OF FOOD
Pres. of Board of Health.

"What shall I eat?" is the daily inquiry the physician is met with. I do not hesitate to say that the judgment a large percentage of disease is caused by poorly selected and improperly prepared food. My personal experience with the fully cooked food, known as Grape-Nuts, enables me to speak freely on this matter.

"From overwork, I suffered several years with malnutrition, palpitation of the heart, and loss of sleep. Last summer I was led to experiment personally with the new food, which I used in conjunction with good rich milk. In a short time after I commenced its use, the disagreeable symptoms disappeared, my heart's action became steady and normal, the functions of the stomach were properly carried out, and I again slept as soundly and as well as in my youth."

"Grape-Nuts as a perfect food, and no one can deny that it has a most prominent place in a rational, scientific system of feeding. Any one who uses this food will soon be convinced of the soundness of the principle upon which it is manufactured and may thereby know the facts as to its true worth. Read 'The Road to Wellville' in pkg. 'There's a Reason.'"

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

Berry's for Clothes



Your height, weight and build—whatever they are—were duly considered in the making and designing of our Summer garments.

The result is we can fit you—perfectly.

While the skeleton coats are breezily thin no sacrifice is made in their shape-retaining qualities.

This is another point in favor of buying high-grade suits—like ours.

Serries, Homespuns, Crashes and open Cassimeres—\$15.

Our Cool Straws and Panamas; Summer Oxford and airy Negligee Shirts will contribute much to your comfort.

O.H. Berry & Co.
115 BERRY'S CITY, VA.

sisting upon a vote on his motion the Senate at 4:40 o'clock adjourned.

CHARGE OF EXTRAVAGANCE.
Committee Taken to Task for Spending Too Much Money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—The conference report on the sundry bill was agreed to by the House in its entirety.

The report furnished the text for a number of speeches from the Democratic side, all charging extravagance in appropriations. The appropriation of \$150,000 for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacifica exposition at Seattle was attacked by Mr. Slayden, of Texas, who said that the people suffered from expositions.

They were, he declared, but a transient effort to boom real estate, at the expense of the United States. He said these expositions ought not to cost the government a cent, and he pointed out the International Exposition, held annually at San Antonio, which, he said, was supported entirely by private subscription.

Mr. Burton, of Ohio, took the conference committee to task for permitting the inclusion in the bill of two river and harbor items. He said that the worst phase of the present system of making appropriations was the equal power of the Senate to add amendments. In other countries, he said, there was a budget, and no additions could be made to it. The appropriations, he declared, had been increased this session by a prevalent spirit of extravagance in the country, which had been reflected in legislation.

Mr. Sherley, of Kentucky, wanted it understood that the responsibility for extravagance should be placed where it belonged. Mr. Sherman, of New York, he said, had flouted the statement in the House that the Republicans would pass only such legislation as they pleased, and were prepared to assume full responsibility for everything they done.

Replying to Mr. Burton, Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, said he did not think the form of government of the United States could be changed over night. It would be impossible, he said, to prevent the Senate making amendments to appropriation bills. That, however, he said, could not be used as a shield to the Republicans to justify their extravagance.

For Pensions.
WASHINGTON, May 25.—The House late to-day agreed to the conference report on the pension appropriation bill, and the measure is now ready for the President's signature. The bill carries a total appropriation of \$148,000,000.

Close Session at St. Andrew's.

With the final exercises to come on Friday, commencement week began yesterday at St. Andrew's School, Beverly and Cherry Streets. The night school closed its sessions last Friday, and a concert by the children of the lower classes of the day school, will mark the final event of this week.

Exhibitions of the children's work in training, drawing and sewing, will be open on the third floor of the building to-day and to-morrow afternoon, from 2 to 6 o'clock, and on Friday from 12 to 1 o'clock. The work of the morning school will be on view on Friday until 2 P. M. The interested are cordially invited to inspect these exhibits, but tickets will be required for the closing concert.

The night school, which closed last week, has been open during the year to boys and girls of fourteen years and over, who are employed during the day, and classes meeting three nights a week for instruction in elementary branches. The pupils proved during the past session remarkably regular and faithful in their attendance. On account of the heat and the pressure of work, the night school usually closes earlier than the day department.

Dress Rehearsal.
Last night the first event of the week, a full dress rehearsal for the Japanese cantata, "Princess In Ju," was held. To-night the final exercises of the manual training and sewing department will be held. About 200 boys and girls are enrolled in these departments, with classes for small children and adults.

Mr. W. F. Richardson will deliver the address of the evening, and two pieces of elaborate wood-carving, brought by the Rev. Thomas from Switzerland, will be given to the two boys who have done the best wood-carving during the session.

To-morrow night at 8 o'clock the "Princess In Ju" will be presented by the children of the three highest classes. On Friday morning at 11 o'clock the regular closing exercises of the morning school will take place. At this time diplomas will be awarded.

It might be said that the school of the children of the lower classes will be closed in the school hall, the event marking the close of what is generally regarded as a most successful year.

News Gathered From Southside.

The crowd which gathered at Chesterfield yesterday was the largest seen there in years. Besides the county Democratic convention and the meeting of county supervisors, one of the interesting features of the day was the presentation of Judge W. I. Clifton's portrait to the county. The Chesterfield Medical Society also held an important meeting.

There were two distinct surprises at the Democratic convention. The first came in the number of delegates elected, instead of six, which is the number to which the county is entitled, twelve were chosen, each with half a vote. Then it was generally believed that the delegation would go unopposed, but the convention decided differently, and instructed by Bryan, and against doing away with the primary system. These were the only instructions given the delegates.

The following were elected to represent the county at Roanoke: Mr. W. J. Morrison, Dr. Charles M. Hazen, Mr. Ben P. Owen, Judge J. W. Gregory, Senator J. B. Watkins, Hon. V. V. Baker, Dr. A. J. Hunt, Mr. Thomas B. Field, Mr. A. A. Blankenship, and Dr. L. Sims.

Judge Clifton's Picture Presented.
The exercises at the presentation of Judge Clifton's picture to the county attracted a large crowd, the sentiment expressed by each speaker showed a high esteem and love which the people of the county have for Judge Clifton, who, for a number of years presided over the County Court.

Mr. P. V. Cogbill presided at the meeting. The picture was presented by Dr. Charles M. Hazen, who paid a high tribute to Judge Clifton as a jurist and officer of the county. Gregory, representing the county, accepted the picture on the part of the county, speaking in the pressing days of the county and expressing regret that he was no longer able to preside over the old County Court. On account of a closing court in this city, Judge Clifton was unable to be present.

Supervisors and Physicians Meet.
The meeting of the supervisors was a very heavy one. Many matters pertaining to good roads were discussed and suggestions received from members concerning road improvement. The Chesterfield Medical Society held a regular meeting at which important papers were read. Other matters of interest to the society were discussed.

A citizen of Manchester, who was at the courthouse yesterday, said last night that the crowd was the largest he had seen there for years.

Spit Compromised.
Judge Clifton was sitting in the Corporation Court when he was yesterday, hearing the case of W. G. Edwards vs. the Staunton Tanning Company, of this city. The suit was for \$800 and grew out of a failure to pay for a shipment of tallow from Edwards to the Staunton Company. The company claimed that the tallow did not come up to specifications. At a late hour yesterday evening, the attorneys announced that a compromise had been effected, and Judge Clifton dismissed the case. The cost will be borne by the plaintiff and Mr. Emmett Seaton the defendant.

Death of Mrs. Daniels.
Mrs. Martha J. Daniels died yesterday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. T. Peters, No. 23 East Fourth Street, in the sixty-first year of her age. Besides Mrs. Peters she leaves several children, among them Mrs. John Sammons, Jr., of this city. She had been in ill health for several months. The funeral will take place from the Fifth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she was a member, to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Services will be conducted by the pastor, assisted by the Rev. Dr. C. T. Peters. The interment will be made in Mt. Vernon Cemetery.

Dogs Run Untagged Upon the Streets.
While there are 700 dogs in this city upon which licenses are paid, only on rare occasions is a dog seen upon the street wearing a tag. This has caused no little complaint recently, and several citizens have remarked upon the numbers of the canine tribe which rove the streets unlicensed. In a case of the matter last night a prominent citizen said that of the 700 dogs licensed only a few were tagged, and that there must be at least 300 dogs in the city which were not licensed, and which were permitted to prowl at large.

"Something should be done about this matter," he said, "for as the summer season comes on dogs are much more liable to rabies. If there is any town in the world in which children are exposed to the bite of a mad dog, it is Manchester, for he believes that no child in the city could number any place on the globe of our size."

The gentleman in question suggested that the police be instructed to watch out for untagged dogs and report their owners to the Mayor.

Turns Pugilist, With Wife for Partner.
Joseph Coleman, of pugilistic tendencies, presented himself in training yesterday, with his wife as a sparring partner. Annie didn't take to the game, and swore out a warrant against Joseph. The latter's thirst for blood subsided when he saw Officer Moore approaching, and he was obliged to stop. He was bailed, and will appear this morning before Mayor Maurice.

Brief Items.
The following deeds of sale were recently entered in the clerk's office: C. Warwick and A. J. Bradley, commissioners, to J. B. Watkins, of this city, a house and lot on the southeast corner of Nineteenth and Belle Isle Streets, for \$1,375; Alfred P. Seldon to Herbert J. Crumly, a house and lot on the north side of Maury Street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets.

May 31st is the last day on which to take out licenses. All desiring to engage in any business will avoid trouble by seeing the commissioner on or before this date.

Two boys reported by Officer Waymack Sunday night for failure to observe the law were before Mayor Maurice yesterday morning. They were discharged with a warning, but the future offenders will not be dealt with so easily.

Mayor H. A. Maurice, who has been sick for the past few days, was able to be out yesterday. He complains of being very weak, but is looking very well.

Attorney Ernest H. Wells, counsel for William Bottoms, charged with criminal assault, has decided not to apply for bail for his client. Bottoms will remain in jail until the June term of the Corporation Court.

In the Corporation Court this morning the cases of the six men charged with conducting gambling houses, against whom true bills were returned at the April term, will be called. Mr. Ernest H. Wells is counsel for the accused.

Professor Kremer J. Hoke, principal of the Manchester High School, who has done much excellent work during the past session, will be urged to remain as principal next year.

Masonic Lodge, No. 14, of this city, met last night and initiated a small class of candidates.

At the meeting of the Red Men last night the report of the committee that attended the State lodge in Lynchburg was received.

A regular meeting of the Bks was held at their home, corner of Eleventh and Bainbridge Streets, last night.

THE "GENTLEMAN COACHMAN" IN ENGLAND

The last of the yearly parades of the real mail coaches in London took place in 1858. "The road came to an end in 1858." That is now that Disraeli's hero, Lord Algernon, Saint Maur, expresses the death of genuine coaching in England. Oddly enough, uniquely perhaps, the more of a business coaching was, the more of a sport it was considered. Lord Algernon Saint Maur is sad and contemptuous about "pleasure coaching," which he gives as the opposite of "the road."

When "the road" came to an end he himself went in for "pleasure coaching," but, he says, it seemed sadly tame and lifeless. There was no aim in it, no reason for going a long way, no handling of all sorts of road teams. He gives an instance of such practice. Once in the good old times when he was driving the Devonport stage (a 227-mile run from London) a hostler at some remote country inn had noticed any one peculiar about the horses, which were being taken out there. "No," said Lord Algernon, "except that they went a bit wide at first." "There isn't an eye among the four," said the hostler.

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Mr. A. G. Vandenberg, who opened his season's coaching class in London last week, which road he apparently now has to himself, is not the first American to assist in the English "revival." Twenty or thirty years ago Mr. T. M. Fanning, of New York, was coaching in England, and drove a Brighton coach for the first time in England, "on the bench" in England for longer than that was Colonel De Lancey Kane. Mr. Vandenberg's enterprise is using four horses, for he has imported from this side.

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Of course he is not racing or making any attempt to startle Englishmen by his pace. His ideal seems rather to be a conservative. Five and a half hours was an average time for the fast pre-railroad business coaches, and the stagecoach was covered under four hours. In 1858 James Selby, a remarkable driver, drove a Brighton coach and back all the way from London to Gloucester, in still a record. The road is fairly hilly, crossing two ranges of stiff "downs," and on the level stretches Selby did at least twenty miles an hour in class.

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"Nimrod" confidently remarks that for over a thousand years the highest honor that could be bestowed on man was an olive sprig for winning the coaching race in the Olympic games. The immortal Plutarch, he adds, was elected to the winner's downy posterity in an ode, and as if to explain finally the modern amateur's passion. "Every gentleman has cast his eye over those songs of triumph." No doubt Mr. Vandenberg has.

Certainly a road race in England would be no novelty. When the coachman ran on street bus routes, the road race was almost an advertising necessity. It is not surprising that such races were sometimes conducted in an unsportsmanlike spirit. "Such was the jealousy between these two rival coaches," says Lord Algernon Saint Maur, "that the winner of the race was sometimes the loser of the race. The horses were so tired that they were unable to finish the race, and the winner was the loser of the race."

Indeed, besides being a healthy outdoor sport, the road race was a public spectacle, and a source of amusement to the public. There was nothing remarkable about the teams used by Selby in his record trip, but Selby himself was a remarkable driver. This scope for art is at once the attraction and the justification for the gentleman coachman, who was already common on the road quite a century before the railroad came. He was a man of great skill and experience, and he was a man of great pride. He was a man of great pride, and he was a man of great pride.

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"Nimrod" confidently remarks that for over a thousand years the highest honor that could be bestowed on man was an olive sprig for winning the coaching race in the Olympic games. The immortal Plutarch, he adds, was elected to the winner's downy posterity in an ode, and as if to explain finally the modern amateur's passion. "Every gentleman has cast his eye over those songs of triumph." No doubt Mr. Vandenberg has.

Certainly a road race in England would be no novelty. When the coachman ran on street bus routes, the road race was almost an advertising necessity. It is not surprising that such races were sometimes conducted in an unsportsmanlike spirit. "Such was the jealousy between these two rival coaches," says Lord Algernon Saint Maur, "that the winner of the race was sometimes the loser of the race. The horses were so tired that they were unable to finish the race, and the winner was the loser of the race."

Indeed, besides being a healthy outdoor sport, the road race was a public spectacle, and a source of amusement to the public. There was nothing remarkable about the teams used by Selby in his record trip, but Selby himself was a remarkable driver. This scope for art is at once the attraction and the justification for the gentleman coachman, who was already common on the road quite a century before the railroad came. He was a man of great skill and experience, and he was a man of great pride. He was a man of great pride, and he was a man of great pride